HANDBOOK OF PHONOLOGICAL DATA
FROM A SAMPLE OF THE WORLD'S LANGUAGES

A Report of the Stanford Phonology Archive

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870 Mazateco	870 Mazateco	870 Mazateco
870 01 p[30] (loan)	16 l[03]	51 i[05 32]
870 02 b[30] (loan)	17 r-flap[03 31] (limited)	52 i-nasalized[32 33]
870 03 t	18 r-trill[03 30] (loan)	53 epsilon[05 34]
870 04 k	19 glottal stop[04]	54 epsilon-nasalized[33 34]
870 05 t/s	20 h [m-voiceless][62] [n-voiceless][62] [n-palatoalveolar-voiceless][62]	55 a[05 06] [caret] (free)
870 06 t/s-hacek-retroflex	21 d-prenasalized [t-prenasalized][60]	56 a-nasalized[06 33] [caret-nasalized] (free)
870 07 t/s-hacek	22 g-prenasalized [k-prenasalized][60]	57 o[05 07 35] [u] (free)
870 08 beta[01] [phi][60]	23 d/z-prenasalized [t/s-prenasalized][60]	58 o-nasalized[33 35]
870 09 eth[30] (loan)	24 d/z-hacek-retroflex-prenasalized [t/s-hacek-retroflex-prenasalized][60]	59 yod[36]
870 10 s	25 d/z-hacek-prenasalized [t/s-hacek-prenasalized][60]	81 high
870 11 s-hacek-retroflex[02]		82 higher-mid
870 12 gamma[30] (loan)		83 lower-mid
870 13 m		84 low
870 14 n [eng][61]		
870 15 n-palatoalveolar[03]		

870 $a Mazateco $d Oto-Manguean $e S Mexico (Oaxaca) $f 85,000 $g Merritt Ruhlen $g Jim Lorentz (review) $g John Crothers (editor)

870 $a Pike, Kenneth L. and Eunice Victoria Pike$b 1947 $c Immediate Constituents of Mazateco Syllables $d IJAL 13.78-91 $q informant $r 9 years

870 $a **ASPIRATED STOPS** $A Mazateco has clusters of stop (or affricate) followed by /h/ in syllable initial position. These are not considered to be simplex segments because /h/ combines rather freely with consonants in this position; it occurs following nasals and fricatives, and also preceding stops, affricates, nasals (including prenasalized stops) and /beta/ and /yod/.

870 $a **CREAKY VOICE VOWELS (NON-DISTINCTIVE)** $A Creaky voice vowels occur when /glottal stop/ is optionally merged with a following vowel. No specific examples are given.

870 $a **GLOTTALIZED CONSONANTS** $A Mazateco has sequences with /glottal stop/ following most consonants, and preceding nasals (including prenasalized stops) and /beta/ and /yod/. These are not considered to be glottalized consonants because (1) postconsonantal /glottal stop/ is preceded by a transition vowel, or is manifested by vowel creakiness (p.81), and (2) the combinations are highly productive.

870 $a **NASAL VOWEL PROSODY** $A Within a syllable all vowels are either nasal or oral. (p.83)

870 $a **PRENASALIZED STOPS** $A Prenasalized stops and affricates are analyzed as clusters by the authors. However, distributional criteria favor analysis as units. Nasals do not combine freely with other segments to form clusters; they occur only before stops and affricates in homorganic combinations. The prenasalized segments, in turn, combine freely with preceding or following /h/ or /glottal stop/, like other simplex consonants. Also, in the cluster interpretation, the stops and affricates must be said to have special voiced allophones after nasals, which seems to be a further indication that the two are functioning as a unit. [JHC]

870 $a **STRESS** $A "Every full word in isolation or in context contains a stress on its last

syllable." Preposed and postposed clitics are stressless. Stressed vowels are "given more prominence" and are "longer" than unstressed vowels. (p.87)

870 $a **SYLLABLE** $A (C)CV(V)(V) $A initial C: all C and G $A initial CC: /h/ + /t, k, t/s, t/s-hacek-retroflex, t/s-hacek, beta, m, n, n-palatal, yod/; /glottal stop/ + /beta, m, n, n-palatal, yod/; /t, k, t/s, t/s-hacek-retroflex, t/s-hacek, beta, m, n, s, s-hacek/ + /h/; /h, glottal stop/ + prenasalized occlusives (no instance of /h/ + /t/s-prenasalized/); prenasalized occlusives + /glottal stop/; /s/ + /k/; /s-hacek/ + /t, k, n/ $A initial CCC: /t/s, t/s-hacek/ occur between /h/ and /glottal stop/ but these are rare and the /h/ tends to be dropped. (p.80ff) $A VV clusters: not /epsilon/ + V $A VVV clusters: /i.a, o.i, o.a/ + /i, a, o/ (p.83f) $A tone clusters: (1 = high, 4 = low) morpheme internally 4-2, 2-4, 4-3; 1-3 in names; by morpheme combination also 1-4, 2-3, 3-4, 3-2; three tone clusters: 4-2 + 4 or 3 (p.88f)

870 $a **TONE** $A domain of tone: vowel or part of vowel $A The relative height of the tone of any syllable is proportionate to the height of the tone of other syllables in the immediate context." (p.87) "When two different level tones are juxtaposed on a single syllable nucleus, they fuse to form a glide." (p.88)

870 01 $A /beta/ is described as "a bilabial fricative with flat (i.e. not markedly rounded) lips." (p.80)

870 02 $A "Alveo-palatal /s-hacek-retroflex/ has considerable retroflexion before vowels, but less before consonants. (p.80)

870 03 $A Point of articulation for /n-palatoalveolar, l, r-flap, r-trill/ inferred from symbol and text.

870 04 $A "The /glottal stop/ at times is actualized as a complete stop, and at other times optionally as a laryngealization of the following vowel. When /glottal stop/ is the second member of a consonant cluster a vowel which follows it phonemically may phonetically have a slight prearticulation before the /glottal stop/." (p.79)

870 05 $A "Following nasals--but not preceding them--the oral vowels tend to be slightly, though nonphonemically, nasalized." (p.83)

870 06 $A /a/ and /a-nasalized/ vary freely toward [caret]. (p.83)

870 07 $A /o/ and /o-nasalized/ vary "freely over a considerable range from [o] to [u]." (p.83)

870 30 $A /p, b, eth, gamma, r-trill/ occur only in loan words. (p.79f)

870 31 $A /r-flap/ "is very rare (in only three morphemes of native origin)." (p.80)

870 32 $A /i/ and /i-nasalized/ "may not be preceded by the consonant /n-palatoalveolar/ or clusters with /n-palatoalveolar/." (p.87)

870 33 $A "The nasalized vowels...may not be preceded by /beta, yod, l, r-trill/ or their clusters, nor by /m, n, n-palatoalveolar/." (p.87)

870 34 $A /epsilon/ and /epsilon-nasalized/ "may not be preceded by the consonant /s-hacek-retroflex/." (p.87)

870 35 $A /o/ and /o-nasalized/ "may not be preceded by the consonant /beta/ or clusters with /beta/." (p.87)

870 36 $A /yod/ "differs from /i/ in that it does not carry contrastive tone, is not nasalized by contiguous nasalized vowels, and may begin the syllable." (p.80)

870 60 $A /beta/ and the prenasalized segments are devoiced before /h/. (p.80)

870 61 $A /n/ is realized as [eng] before velar stops. (p.80)

870 62 $A /h/ is realized as the corresponding voiceless nasal before a nasal. (p.80)